

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2442.

WILL SUGGEST SITES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Committees Named by Governor to Assist Commissioner Eustis In His Labors.

Honolulu men are at work and will, upon the return of Commissioner Eustis from Hilo, submit to him recommendations as to sites for public buildings in this city, as well as a report upon the necessities of the islands in the way of light houses and as to the proper course in regard to the disposition of the silver coinage of the country.

After a discussion full and open, of what should be done to satisfy the need of information on the part of Commissioner Eustis, the meeting which drew to the Legislative Hall of the Executive Building a company of several scores of the representative men of the city, passed resolutions providing for committees to find the opinions of the residents and business community. The committees are so constructed that every interest of the city has a representative on the various bodies, and it is safe to say that the meeting which is to be held upon the return of Mr. Eustis, will be a larger and even more enthusiastic one.

While the committee has in its power the recommendation of sites for all the structures that may be needed for the proper housing of the Federal departments, the Custom House site as at present occupied has received the unanimous endorsement of all those present, as the place where there should be erected by the National government, proper quarters for the various offices of that department. This was a matter which took little time and upon which there appeared not the slightest difference of opinion. From the moment F. M. Hatch spoke, earnestly recommending the retention of the custom house on that site, there was no doubt of its filling the minds of those present, for every one endorsed the view and seconded the thought, finally voting without exception for the site.

The meeting was in every way a success. The committee seemed a branch of industry in the city that was not represented in the audience which faced the Governor and Mr. Eustis when they took their places upon the platform. Mr. Eustis was particularly happy in his remarks in which he asked for the assistance of the people in securing the information which will be the basis, not only of his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, but as well of the recommendations of that official to the Congress of the United States. He was well received, and even after the meeting had adjourned he was encompassed by those who wished to meet and chat with him, as well as assure him of their assistance in every way possible.

In presenting the subject of the meeting and the man whose report will have so much to do with the future of the city, Governor Dole said that the meeting though informal was one from which much was expected. "Mr. Eustis," he said, "is the representative of Secretary Shaw and has been commissioned to inquire into the needs for public buildings, to ascertain the postal facilities of the islands, and if they need expansion, also what shall be done in the matter of the silver currency."

"He wishes to get into touch with the business men that he may learn their various opinions as to the wants of the service here, and as well that he may secure this information quickly. Therefore I hope you will all feel free to discuss the matters fully and informally, in order that he may make progress here, after which he will go to Hilo and there become acquainted with their needs as well."

"You can hardly know," began Mr. Eustis, "the feeling of pleasure which I give me to greet you here in the middle of the Pacific. On the mainland we dream of the beauties of Hawaii and Honolulu, and I little thought four weeks ago that it would be my pleasure to speak to you now."

"I must first compliment you. I know something of a city built up by hustling busy men. I know how much depends upon the work and enterprise of the business men of a community. Therefore I must compliment you upon your real public spirit and your city. You have a beautiful city, in a beautiful location. Cities are not built in a day. I have been out on your harbor and looked over your wharves and noted your accommodations for the shipping which must come to your port. I noted too the reefs which have been built by the little coral insects, and as they have worked so have you. As they are the reef builders you are the city builders. So you are here building a mighty metropolis in the Pacific, not only for yourselves but for us on the mainland."

"The eyes of the people of the United States are upon you. Your whole history has become a household memory in the states of the union, from the time when the people of the east began to take an interest in your welfare in the '20s, until now, and we are all interested in your prosperity and progress. I am here to extend a hand in helping you not for hurting. I am here to in-

vestigate the needs of the postal service and fairly to make a report to the Secretary of the Treasury for his guidance. In looking about I see how impossible it is for a stranger to come here and find out what you want. You know. You have helped to make the city, you have helped to create the conditions and you know just what you want."

"The United States government has been here only a short time and you cannot expect it to know just what to do. I want to find out first the location for your public buildings which would be the happy and right location. It is proper that the government should start right away, and right, too. On the mainland often there is a wrong location secured for a building, and as the business section of the city changes the structures are not where they should be."

"As to your silver coinage, I have been told that the Senatorial Commission has been here and that memorials have been submitted to it. I may have to duplicate some of this, and yet my work would not be done unless I should do so. The senators have made their investigations, and will report to the Senate just what they consider proper. But Congress wants information and is seeking it through the Secretary and he has sent me to secure it."

"I want to get back to Washington by the middle of January, for if I do so there will be still six weeks for work, and you know legislation sometimes goes slow, in fact I believe you know that, if what I hear about the last session is correct. Congress will move faster when your representative gets there though, for I have heard that all congressmen are susceptible to Cupid. I have visited the Postoffice and the Custom House but I have not been to the courts. You know just what should be done and you should let me know fully."

"I want to say frankly that Congress should deal with you in no parsimonious manner. You put up buildings here which are a credit not only to Honolulu but to the mainland, and Congress should deal with you in a way to keep your beautiful city symmetrical."

"As to your coin it is perfectly good for it has the faith of the United States pledged back of it, but the time has come when you should do away with it and have the same money which passes current everywhere else in our country. I thank you for listening to me and now I shall be glad to listen to you."

Mr. Eustis was cheered heartily during and at the conclusion of his presentation especially when he spoke of the treatment that is deserved by the islands at the hands of Congress.

Governor Dole took the floor at once. Mr. Eustis had finished, and said that the question of a great public building was one which had received a deal of thought. It had been suggested that there be erected a great public building fronting on the palace square. As to the judiciary building he said the government knew that it was crowded and that soon there must be provided a building which would afford space for some of the offices there.

F. M. Hatch was the next speaker and went right into the subject. He said it was one which had received a deal of thought on his part, and on which he had strong opinions. He said the first thing was to determine if there were to be two buildings or only one. The site of the custom house, he said, was an ideal one, and he thought there could be no improvement made in its location.

As to another building, for the housing of the Postoffice, the Federal Courts, the Collector of Internal Revenue and other federal officers, he said, there might well be several opinions. He thought a site on the square would be a fitting one.

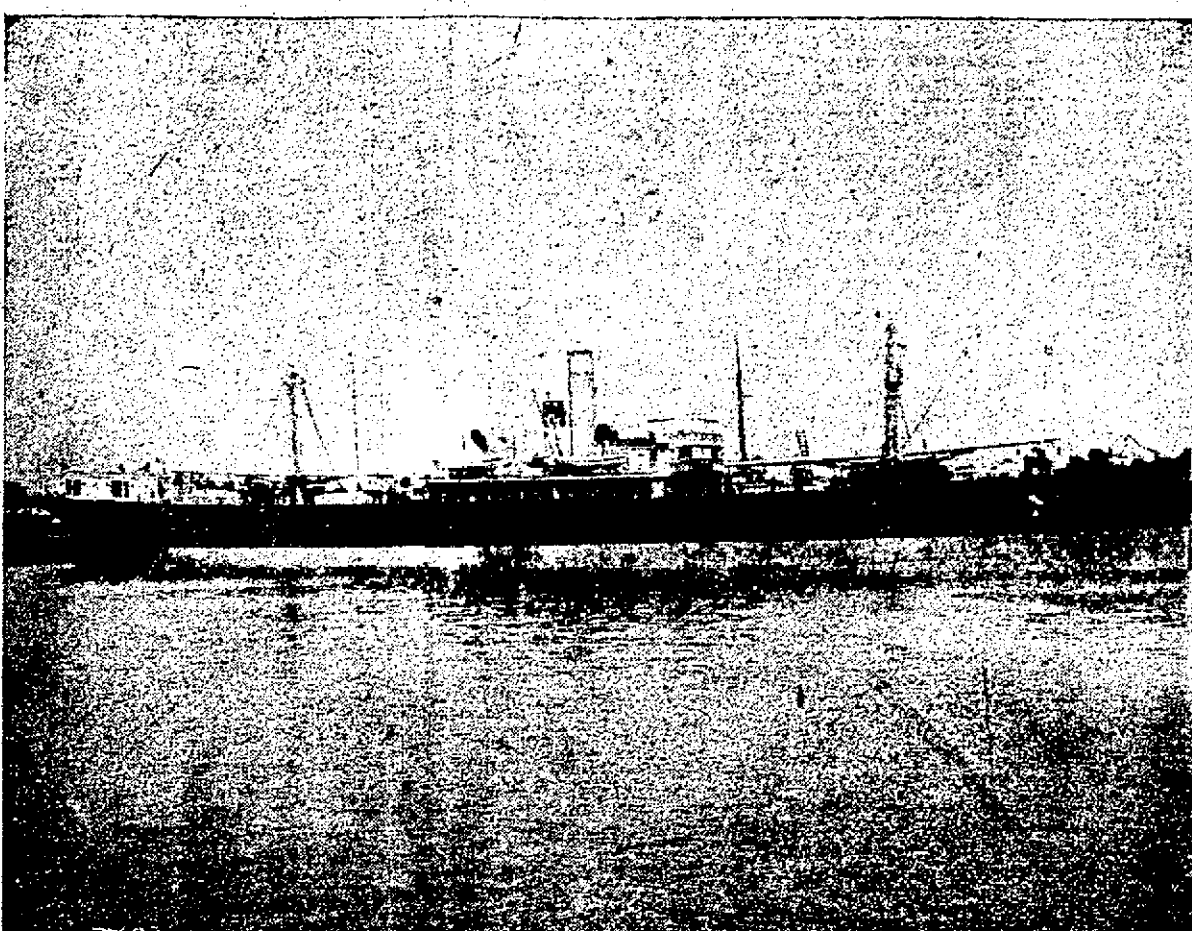
W. O. Smith endorsed what Mr. Hatch said, especially as to the custom house, but he said he thought there should be a postoffice where the present one stands and a court house, close to the square, on account of its proximity to the law library and the Territorial court. He favored the present site for a new postoffice and the palace square site for the court building.

Mr. Eustis interrupted to ask Mr. Smith if it would be acceptable to him if there could be secured sufficient ground adjacent to the present Postoffice to make a building large enough to accommodate the postoffice below and the other offices and courts above.

Mr. Smith responded that he would favor a site where the courts could be adjacent to the Territorial courts, that the attorneys could have the advantage of the law library and other conveniences.

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STEAMER NEVADAN ON THE REEF AND OFF AGAIN



(Advertiser Photo.)

THE AMERICAN-HAWAIIAN LINE FREIGHTER NEVADAN.

The oil-burning steamer Nevada of the American-Hawaiian line of freight steamers, which is engaged in the trade between this port and San Francisco, went on the reef at 7 o'clock last night, at the point which is popularly known as the "Miowera" reef.

The Nevada was solidly stuck on the reef, but prompt work on the part of Captain Olsen, of the tug Fearless, succeeded in towing the steamer off the reef in a little over two hours after she had struck. The steamer was pulled off the reef seven minutes past 9 o'clock, and then proceeded out the channel and dropped anchor at the anchorage, where she will remain until a board of survey has time to go over the damages this morning. The latest reports last night was that the steamer was not leaking, and it is thought that it can proceed on its way to Kahu-lui today. Captain Burnham, the general manager of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, owners of the vessel, was on board at the time of the ship going on the reef.

The steamer left the Railway wharf at 6:30 o'clock last night. It had 1,000 tons of cargo on the fore compartments, and 350 tons of sugar in the after compartments, and in addition to this carried quite a quantity of fuel oil in the bunker tanks. A half hour after the steamer left the wharf it was ashore about 200 feet ewa of the black buoy, right on the summit of the knoll of the reef, next the channel. Sailors on the tug Fearless had noticed the departure of the vessel. They thought something was wrong as it went out the unlighted channel. The ship seemed to be going from one side

of the channel to the other. Finally it went aground. Young Brothers noticed the accident, and immediately telephoned Captain Olsen of the Fearless. At the same time the whistles of the Fearless commenced to blow. The crew was got aboard within a few minutes and at 7 o'clock the tug left the Navy wharf. It required only a few minutes to steam close enough to speak to the grounded steamer.

"Captain Weedon," shouted the skipper of the tug.

"Captain Olsen," responded the master of the Nevada.

"Do you want any assistance," asked Olsen.

"What do you want to tow us off?" asked Weedon.

Captain Olsen asked what position the steamer was in. Weedon replied that it was on the reef, but that he had succeeded in getting it off a little. Finally Olsen shouted:

"I'll take \$5,000."

"That's ridiculous," answered Weedon.

"I'll give you \$500."

Olsen refused the offer and steamed away from the steamer. Launches from the steamer tried to get a line aboard the Fearless, but the Fearless did not want a line until the matter of payment was settled. The Nevada was squarely on the reef, but there was hardly any swell and but little wind, so that the danger was not great. The launches carried their line over to a buoy, and, with engines going full speed astern, Captain Weedon tried to get his vessel to back off the reef. But it would not budge an inch, and after a half hour's wait he shouted across the water that he would ac-

cept Captain Olsen's terms. The Fearless was then unable to get astern of the Nevada for some time, owing to the line that Captain Weedon had out to the buoy, and, finally, after cutting this line, Captain Olsen was able to get a heavy hawser aboard the Nevada.

With its splendid engines going at their utmost speed, the Fearless then started to pull. Local Manager Morse, of the American-Hawaiian line, who was also on the Fearless, then went ashore in one of Young Brothers' launches, to see if he could secure the Iroquois, the tug attached to the Naval Station, and get it to assist in towing the distressed vessel off the reef. He was told on shore that it would require four hours for the naval tug to get up steam, as far as towing work was concerned.

Meanwhile the wind freshened and was blowing the stern of the Nevada against the reef as well, but the Fearless pulled towards the channel and at seven minutes past 9 o'clock the big freighter gave a lurch and was free from the reef. It had taken the Fearless, doing excellent work, just an hour to get the big freighter out of its dangerous position. Captain Olsen then shouted to the Nevada for them to let go of his hawser, but they kept it fast and were towing the Fearless stern foremost out the channel to sea. After considerable bickering and misunderstanding of orders the Nevada let go the hawser and the Fearless was enabled to gather it in. The Nevada then went out the channel and came to an anchorage outside.

The Fearless followed the Nevada out to the anchorage. Captain Weedon then shouted that he would like to have Mr. Morse secure a board of survey to go off to the vessel and examine it this morning, and also saying that at that time the vessel was not taking any water.

The Nevada escaped serious injury owing to the fact that the sea was smooth last night, that there was but little wind, and that it was moonlight. Shipping men loudly praised the prompt and efficient work of the Fearless in getting the vessel off the dangerous reef so quickly.

Many theories have been advanced as to the cause of the vessel going on the reef. It did not carry a pilot, and, owing to this fact, the channel was not lighted up for a departure. The vessel has a powerful searchlight and this was in use as it was going out the channel, but it seems that the officers must have mistaken the buoys, as shown by the searchlight.

It could not be learned last night exactly what damage had been done to the vessel, but it is thought that no holes were made in the bottom, although the plates forward are probably very badly dented and twisted up.

Although everyone on the vessel knew that the ship was in a dangerous position on the reef, they did not worry much as they knew that the swell was not sufficient to make it bump much, and also that a fine tugboat was alongside to care for the members of the crew in case it was necessary to take them off the vessel.

Captain Burnham, the general manager of the American-Hawaiian line, was aboard the vessel and will probably sail for the Coast in this ship. Captain Burnham is making the round trip on the Nevada chiefly to personally watch the working of oil as a fuel. In the early days of fuel oil for steamers Captain Burnham was one of the warmest advocates of this class of fuel, so that it is particularly gratifying to him at this time to be able to see it working so well. He stated yesterday

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TRIES FOR CASH BUT IS LEFT

Kalauokalani Opio Fails to Raise Money.

Kalauokalani opio, the Secretary of the Delegate and the man on whom the leader of the Home Rule forces announced that his mantle would fall when it had covered the Wilcoxian shoulders long enough, has scored a failure in his attempt to work into the payroll of the Senate. He made a bold and gallant stab at it, but the cold blooded Committee on Accounts has not recognized the bill, and the budding attorney and diplomat is on the war path.

The story of the unpaid bill is but another phase of the tale of the unreported report. It all hangs upon the evidence taken in the case of Austin, the former auditor, and the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the department. This testimony, as published in the Advertiser, was fairly full and covered many pages. Kalauokalani, the elder, was present at all the hearings and according to one Senator never intimated that he needed a translator. When Senators Isenberg and McCandless came to make their report upon the office, they found that the evidence taken had been turned over to Kalauokalani opio, by the stenographer, as fast as the duplicates were made. This it was that convinced the majority of the committee that it might just as well make its report when Kalauokalani, the elder, failed to keep the appointment made for him by his son, for the early morning hours.

Nothing was thought of the matter when the majority report was acted upon, after the motion of Kalauokalani to postpone action until the following Monday had been voted down. This was taken to close the incident, but it did not. Just before the end of the Senate session Kalauokalani the younger and hungrier, seemingly, presented a bill to the committee on accounts, calling for \$266.50, for the translation and typewriting of the evidence upon which the office of the Auditor was declared vacant.

There was a gleeful laugh on the part of the Senators who heard of the incident. The members of the committee could not understand it all and promptly refused to consider the matter. Senator Kalauokalani then got into the play and insisted that he had been authorized by the committee to have the translation made for his own use, but this was just as promptly denied by the members of the committee. Finally it was discovered that much, if not all, of the translating was done after the Senate had agreed to the majority report, which shows the needlessness of the work as the Senator has never mentioned the matter again.

Some of the members of the Senate asked why the work was done and the father of the typewriter and translator said that he thought he was entitled to have the translation done for his own use, adding, according to reports, "The boy wanted to make a little money, anyhow."

However the bill was not approved and is not even in the list of those which went over to the regular session for payment. The incident is expected to be sufficient to prevent any attempt to sell gold bricks to a Republican legislature.

There was a long meeting of the Republican Executive Committee yesterday afternoon, but the consideration of the names of the scores of applicants for office was not completed. There are a few men who will be taken care of if possible, but the great mass will not be taken up for several days yet.

BLEW UP STORE WITH DYNAMITE

Chester Doyle was sent to Ewa yesterday afternoon to investigate an alleged attempt to murder a Japanese store-keeper named Honda and his wife and to wreck their store by the use of dynamite. The attempt was made on Sunday evening. Honda and his wife were out of the building at the time.

The building showed that the dynamite had been placed inside and discharged. The interior was entirely demolished, the windows blown out, and all the merchandise, amounting to about \$200 worth, was scattered and torn beyond recognition. An ice cream parlor next door was also damaged. Doyle is on the track of some Japanese who are said to have shown enmity towards Honda on several occasions. It is thought that jealousy was responsible for the dastardly attempt. Men at the plantation acquainted with dynamite say that about six sticks were used.

D. A. Anderson, for many years a carpenter in the Public Works Department, died yesterday morning. The funeral was held this afternoon.

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WANT NO CHANGE IN SCHOOLS

Maui Teachers on the County Bill.

MAUI, Dec. 6, 1902.—Last Monday the annual convention of the Maui Teachers' Association was held in the Wailuku school hall, fifty teachers being present, representing nearly every school of the island. The spacious stage of the hall was adorned with beautiful potted palms, and large American and Hawaiian flags.

At 10:15 a. m. the president, Mr. D. D. Baldwin, called the assembly to order. After a brilliant piano solo by Miss Richardson, the roll was called by the secretary to which response was given by quotations. Then followed the report of the last meeting by the retiring secretary, Mr. S. R. Dowdle, which was read by the present secretary, Miss Mary E. Fleming.

The first paper of the day was that of Mr. W. C. Crook upon "Race Characteristics of the Pupils," in which Mr. Crook's long experience in territorial schools showed to advantage in the portrayal of character traits of Hawaiian, Portuguese, American, Chinese, Japanese, and Porto Rican pupils. American children were chiefly remarkable for their absence, especially in the country schools, and Porto Ricans were too recent arrivals to be properly judged.

Mr. F. W. Hardy presented the following resolution which, as amended by Mr. C. E. Copeland, was passed unanimously at the beginning of the afternoon session:

"Whereas, the territorial legislature to meet in Honolulu on the third Wednesday of February, 1903, is to frame and pass a city and county bill; and

"Whereas, it is universally admitted for well-known reasons by all intelligent citizens that educational matters should be kept out of politics and free from the control of politicians;

"Resolved, that we, the teachers of Maui, assembled in convention here in Wailuku this first day of December, 1902, do hereby affirm our confidence in the present method of conducting educational affairs within this territory and do recommend that the school system be continued as at present except in such municipalities as may be established.

"Resolved, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded at the proper time by the secretary to the chairman of the committee on education of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the legislature of 1903, and be immediately transmitted by the secretary to the committee of Republica now framing a city and county bill in Honolulu."

Mr. W. E. Reavis's paper on "The Practical Teaching of English," was an excellent one. It dealt chiefly with language lessons, based upon the study of verbs. As a preliminary step to this he recommended a phonetic drill on vowel sounds. Mr. Reavis declared that the poor English spoken by Hawaiian pupils was caused by a too large vocabulary of nouns and an ignorance of the proper use of verb forms. Sentence structure should be taught first and the names of things (nouns) as they are needed.

Then a trio, Messrs. David Kapohakimohewa, Moses Kauhimahu and Wm. Kaluakini, sang most harmoniously a Hawaiian song. They were accompanied on the piano by Miss Richardson.

A motion presented by Mr. S. R. Dowdle was adopted, to the effect that Dr. McConkey be requested to prepare for publication in Hawaii's Young People a list of simple remedies to be used in the public schools in case of emergency.

Mrs. Austin's paper on "Correct Beginnings in Fractions" exhibited careful preparation and thorough understanding of the subject. She believed in the inductive method of teaching.

In a paper on "Technical English," Mr. H. M. Coke recommended that the analysis of simple, compound and complex sentences be taught, to be followed by parsing and the other more difficult phases of English grammar. Among the "Essentials of Manual Training" mentioned by Mr. E. H. Carleton in his exposition of the subject were: first, a course in drawing, freehand, perspective and mechanical draughting to be taught; second, the names and proper use of tools, including a study of their shape and the theory of their action; third, a knowledge of materials, what would best fill the requirements of any undertaking; fourth, the capacity and strain of every machine used; and fifth, good teachers, those broad enough in their culture to train the mind as well as the body.

The afternoon session was opened by a charming Hawaiian song by the trio, Messrs. Kauhimahu, Kapohakimohewa, and Kaluakini.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: C. E. Copeland, president; E. H. Carleton, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. McKay, secretary; and Messrs. W. E. Reavis, S. R. Dowdle, and Mrs. Ella Austin, executive committee. The meeting for 1903 will take place in Wailuku on the first Monday after Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Eli Snyder whose school grounds at Ulupalakua are the most beautiful of any on the island read a paper and talked most interestingly upon the subject, "Practical Suggestions on the Beautifying of Schools and Grounds." Under "The Practical in Nature Work" some cardboard squares prepared by Mrs. Simpson of Pala, upon which the leaves of different plants were pasted in most artistic designs were exhibited and much admired by the teachers.

The singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" was the last exercise of a most successful convention.

SECOND CIRCUIT COURT.

Lahaina town is crowded with people this week. Wednesday morning the December session of the Second Circuit Court began with Judge Gear of Honolulu presiding, D. H. Case as prosecuting attorney, and with a lady stenographer, for the first time in the history of Maui jury trials. The only Honolulu lawyers seen about the court were A. G. Correa and Avon Crook.

In going over the list of jurors by the clerk, L. R. Crook, the names of seven absentees were noted, having been previously excused by Judge Kalua. Judge Gear ordered the names to be called, saying that no one should be excused except upon personal appearance, the first day of the term. This ruling, if a permanent one, would inconvenience Wailuku people who reside twenty-five miles away, Makawao people, forty miles away, and Hana people, sixty miles distant.

The grand jury with R. C. Searle as foreman went immediately about their duties.

The examination of the calendar of seventy cases consumed most of Wednesday.

Thursday morning Judge Gear excused the panel of petty jurors until Monday, Dec. 8th. After leaving the court room, the jurors considered the matter and in about one-half an hour returned and stated to His Honor that they did not wish to be excused inasmuch as most of them lived long distances from Lahaina. Judge Gear laughingly explained that he imagined he was in Honolulu and that he was doing them a great favor. He rescinded his previous order and told them to report every morning.

The grand jury brought in an indictment in a cattle-stealing case in which the defendants were two Kula natives. The cattle stolen were the property of Dr. J. H. Raymond of Ulupalakua. One of the Hawaiians pleaded guilty and the other will be tried on the 8th. Judge Gear in chambers heard two divorce cases.

STRAY NOTES.

Yesterday morning, the 5th, the tug "Iroquois" arrived in Kahului with Senator H. P. Baldwin on board. Its mission was to immediately convey A. N. Kepoikai of Wailuku to Honolulu for the purpose of accepting the position of Territorial Treasurer. Maui is much honored. The boat departed at 4 p. m. with Messrs. Baldwin and Kepoikai as passengers.

Among the teachers seen in Wailuku during the 1st, were W. E. Reavis and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carleton, of Lahaina, and Henry Dickenson of Lahaina.

Sunday, Nov. 30th, Rev. Dr. E. G. Beckwith of the Pala Foreign church preached a "Thanksgiving" sermon in his usual able manner.

Main street of Wailuku is being macadamized. A formidable looking steam roller is daily seen crushing the broken rocks.

All the polo players excepting F. F. Baldwin returned by the Claudine on the 4th. They report a royal time and anticipate better fortune at the June (1903) tournament.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baldwin are expected back by the "Nevadan" on the 7th.

W. O. Aiken of Makawao brought back with him two speedy Kauai ponies. They are fine looking little mares of Arabian stock and will be a great addition to the string of Makawao polo animals.

Prof. J. P. Looney of Lahaina has gone to Honolulu for a brief vacation. Monday, the 1st, the Makawao Book Club placed twenty-nine new and late books in circulation among its members.

The cane fields of Wailuku and Makawao districts present a beautiful appearance as the trade wind bends the tall stalks crowned with graceful tassels.

Weather: Rain today and Tuesday last. During Tuesday a gentle Kona storm took place.

FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

WAILUKU, Dec. 6.—On Tuesday morning the Wailuku mill started on its 1903 crop. During this week, the mill runs a day shift only, but commencing next Monday morning, it will run day and night, through the season.

Although the Wailuku plantation suffered somewhat during the 1901 drought, still this year has more than compensated, in the matter of rainfall, and as a result, the cane of this year's crop is well grown and is a high grade of cane, and a very large yield of sugar is confidently expected.

PROPAGATING TREES.

The News is indebted to Mr. W. E. Shaw of Nahiku, for the following facts relative to the starting of young fruit trees:

"I tried often," said Mr. Shaw, "to start young trees, notably oranges and limes, by setting out cuttings, but none of them grew. Finally my wife suggested a new method, which has proved quite successful. Instead of setting out a single setting, we selected branches of lime, oranges and alligator pears, each containing three prongs. The branch is cut off immediately below the three prongs, and in setting out the branch, two of the prongs are entirely buried in the ground, leaving the third prong to grow above ground. If planted in a moist place, with plenty of shade, the two branches which have been buried will throw out rootlets and the upright branch will make a vigorous growth, and can in due time be successfully transplanted.

"I have twenty-five or thirty lime trees from six to eight feet high which were propagated in this manner, also a number of orange trees, and of the five alligator pear branches experimented with, two have made successful growth."

This discovery of Mr. and Mrs. Shaw is of vast importance, and the attention of Jared Smith, Wray Taylor and Byron O. Clark are respectfully invited to the matter.

BRIEF NOTES.

Maui cane is remarkably fine this season and polarizes at the top notch. Sorghum is again becoming prevalent among young broods of chickens on Maui.

East Maui people are enthusiastic for a twelve-foot road from Nahiku to Hilo, and as Maui has turned in about \$400,000 of revenues this year, they ought to get it.

On last Sunday the Kentucky Min-

BISHOP GULSTAN IS VERY ILL ON HAWAII

Catholic Mission Receives Word That the Venerable Prelate Is Very Low at Olaa Attended by Dr. N. Russel.



RT. REV. GULSTAN F. ROPERT.

Right Rev. Gulstan F. Ropert, Bishop of Honolulu and ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Mission in the Hawaiian Islands, lies critically ill at Olaa, Hawaii. Dr. Nicholas Russel is in attendance. The venerable divine, according to news which reached the Mission on Saturday, was sinking rapidly, his recuperative powers being slight, but as no message by wireless was received here yesterday, the clergy are hoping that something will intervene to save his life.

Bishop Ropert left for Hilo about three weeks ago, accompanied by a priest recently arrived from Germany, it being the intention of the Bishop to install him in the Hilo parish. It was

his purpose to return to Honolulu last week, but, owing to illness, he was prevented from doing so, and since then the Bishop has been under constant medical care.

Since the Bishop's return from his trip to California nearly a year ago, he has not been in the best of health and his devoted clergy have been regardless of him in every way, lessening his labors whenever possible. It is said that he has cancer of the stomach and this has brought on a complication which has greatly weakened his system.

Bishop Ropert has been in office since the death of the Bishop of Aloha, who held the office for a long term of years, Bishop Ropert then being on Maui.

SENATE SESSION NEARING ITS CLOSING MINUTES

Report That Kepoikai Will Accept and Robinson Take the Post Vacated By Cooper.

According to rumors last evening, a message was received from Senator H. P. Baldwin at Wailuku, stating that Judge A. N. Kepoikai had consented to take the Treasury office, and that the two would return to this city early this morning. This report could not be verified.

Should this be fact there will be only a few minutes more work for the Senate before its extraordinary session is closed. The finding of an appointee who will accept the Treasury, alone prevents the sending in of the names of the men who are to fill the offices, and once Judge Kepoikai gives his assent, the message of the Governor will go to the upper body. Its confirmation of the appointments will take only the time necessary to pass a resolution, and then the work of the session will be done but for the passing of the bills incurred. The Senate meets at 10 o'clock this morning.

The jury at Lahaina will draw no pay till the legislature meets, which is a hard deal both on them and on the Lahaina hotels.

Judge Kalua went to Lahaina on Tuesday, although his physician had advised him not to take the trip.

Manager Burnham in Town. Captain W. D. Burnham, general

manager of the American-Hawaiian line of freighters running between Honolulu, Puget Sound, San Francisco and New York, arrived in Honolulu on the steamer Nevada. He made the trip on the oil-burner especially to learn how well fuel-oil can be utilized on a steamer and while in Honolulu will inspect the company's business and prospects here.

The Claudine's cargo from Maui ports consisted of 15 sacks of corn, 22 hogs, 102 packages hides, and 82 packages of sundries.

The steamer W. G. Hall left the steamer Mikahala at Waimoa. The latter was loading K. S. M. sugar, and had 1,000 bags on board.

WATER FOR WAHIAWA

Company Formed to Promote Scheme.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Articles of incorporation of the "Wahiawa Water Co." with a capital of \$270,000 were filed yesterday with Treasurer Cooper. The company is organized to develop the water resources of the Wahiawa district for the use of both the colony of farmers and the Wailuku sugar plantation.

The company is organized for the purpose of acquiring the land license granted on April 6, 1901 by the Land Commissioner to the Wailuku Agricultural company and the Hawaiian Fruit & Plant company, this company being the corporation contemplated in said license as about to be formed. Besides this the new corporation will seek other water rights; "engage in business for the benefit of its stockholders; to acquire and hold such other lands, water rights, rights of way and other rights as may be conveyed to it; to construct such dams, ditches, flumes, tunnels, pipe lines, pumps, power plants and other works as may be considered necessary or convenient for collecting, impounding, and storing water for irrigation or other uses, and for the general purposes of the company; to erect, maintain and operate such water wheels, dynamos, electric generators, air compressors and other machinery as may be found convenient for the production and transmission of water power, electric power, electric light, compressed air or other form of power; to erect and maintain such lines of wire, pipe lines and other apparatus as may be necessary or convenient for the transmission of such light or power; to establish and operate flumes, lines of wire or cables and other methods for transportation purposes, including the telegraph system and to use electricity or other power in the operation of the same; to supply water, light, power, transportation and other utilities which the company may possess to its stockholders and others; and to buy, sell, lease and rent the same for profit, and to engage in all business and to establish all works incidental to any of the foregoing purposes."

The capital of the company is given as \$270,000, with the privilege of increasing the stock to \$1,000,000. Of this amount ten per cent, \$27,000 has been paid in by E. D. Tenney who is the heaviest stockholder, owning 1275 shares. The other stockholders are Eyrone O. Clark, 660 shares, L. G. Kellogg, 90 shares, C. M. Cooke, W. W. Goodale and W. A. Bowen, 1 share each. E. D. Tenney is president of the company and W. A. Bowen secretary and treasurer.

WHAT IS A COUGH?

A spasmodic effort to expel the mucus from the bronchial tubes. A cold causes a more abundant secretion of mucus, and when the lungs and bronchial tubes are inflamed, they are extremely sensitive to the irritation. Unless care is taken, the cold may result in pneumonia, which is swift and deadly. If the cold is a lingering one, the more leisurely but equally fatal consumption may set in. Do not neglect a cold or cough. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Furniture

Some of our new stock for the Christmas trade is now on hand, including the following:

"MORRIS RECLINING CHAIRS" in Mahogany, Golden Oak, Flemish and Weathered Oak; CUSHIONS in Leather; TAPESTRY and VELOUR LOUNGES and BOX COUCHES in many styles.

FOLDING SCREENS in the latest pattern of Art Burlap.

Rugs

Our stock of Rugs is not limited to the American makes only. We keep some of the best products of foreign manufacture.

MUSIC CASES, LADIES' DESKS, SECRETARY BOOK CASES, LIBRARY BOOK CASES.

On the last steamer we received a shipment of the famous

Phoenix Brass Filled Beadsteads

In all the latest colors and designs.

GENUINE SCOTCH LINOLEUM, in both inlaid and printed.

WINDOW SHADES of all sizes.

UPHOLSTERY and REPAIRING orders promptly attended to.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS.

King and Bethel Streets.

Phone Main 111.

THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

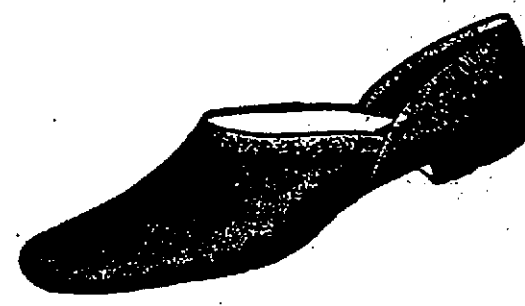
Capital, \$250,000.00.

President Cecil Brown
Vice-President M. P. Robinson
Cashier W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and interest allowed for yearly deposits at the rate of 4% per cent per annum. Rules and regulations furnished upon application.

A Christmas Joy



If there is anything that a man enjoys it's the comfort of a pair of slippers. We have an excellent assortment in all the delicate shades of the finest skins, including: lizard skins, monkey skins, seal, wine kids, dongols, etc. Prices \$1.50 upward.



Slippers for Ladies

The ladies also appreciate slipper comfort. We have a stock combining grace and comfort. Come and see it.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

1057 Fort Street.

Mail orders given prompt attention.

If you had commenced a year ago to drink PRIMO lager you could now easily see the good effects resulting from its use. Better begin now by ordering a case from the brewery. Telephone Main 341.

TO PROTECT OUR FORESTS

Public Subscriptions Needed for Work.

The committee appointed by the Hawaiian Planters' Association at their last annual meeting to devise some practical method of establishing forest reservations have, in conjunction with Governor Dole, succeeded in their plans to an extent which gives hopes that radical steps for protection of Hawaiian forests will soon be taken. In brief, the situation and the plan suggested are as follows:

There is now no appropriation available with which to do forestry work and anything that is to be now accomplished must be by volunteers and public subscription.

The committee have undertaken to secure a resident volunteer in each district who will undertake, in consultation with other persons locally interested, to prepare a map and description of the proposed forest reservation in each district.

This map and description will then be forwarded to the Governor. If the Governor approves of the suggested forest reservation, he will then promptly declare the same to be a reservation. The Governor will then use all his power and influence to withhold from sale or lease all government lands lying within such reservation, reserving them exclusively for forest purposes and for the protection of water sheds.

The Governor and the volunteers acting in conjunction with him will also endeavor to secure co-operation of lessees of government lands and owners of private lands lying within the agreed reservations, so that the same may be entirely devoted to forestry purposes. For the purpose of making the forest reservations effectual, the volunteers in each district are to attempt to secure private subscriptions for the purpose of fencing the reservations, so as to keep stock out, and also to reforest the reservations when necessary.

All of the foregoing work will be purely voluntary and without the force of law to back it. In order to give the matter a legal standing, the Governor will recommend to the next legislature the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of forest reservations; with power to condemn, pay for and take private lands lying within the same which cannot be otherwise acquired.

The following named persons have already agreed with the committee to act for the several districts named, viz: E. E. Olding, for the district of Kohala, Island of Hawaii; D. Forbes for the district of Hamakua, Island of Hawaii; George Ross, for the district of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii; Louis von Tempelky for the districts of Kula and Kaupo, Island of Maui; W. W. Goodale, for the district of Waialua, Island of Oahu; W. F. Dillingham, for the district of Ewa, Island of Oahu; and Andrew Adams, for the district of Koolauloa, Island of Oahu.

The committee is in correspondence with other persons in the different islands, and expects at an early date to have secured a forestry representative in each district of the islands.

The following correspondence between the committee and the Governor gives the details of the approved plan of action:

THE PLANTERS' COMMITTEE TO GOVERNOR DOLE.

Honolulu, H. T., November 25, 1902.
S. B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: At the recent annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, a special committee consisting of the writer, George Ross, D. Forbes and E. E. Olding, were appointed to consult with you to see if some practical method could not be arrived at for establishing forest reservations and protecting them from the ravages of cattle and other disturbing influences.

In accordance with the understanding arrived at between you and the committee, at the meeting held at your office, the committee now suggests to you the following method of accomplishing the results desired, viz:

(1) That you designate some one or more persons in each district who shall take upon themselves the responsibility of procuring a map and description of a proposed forest reservation in each district, which map and description shall then be submitted to you for your approval.

(2) If the several suggested forest reservations meet with your approval, you thereupon to, so far as lies within the present power of the Territorial Government, set apart the localities so designated as forest reservations for such purpose, all Government lands within such several reservations, to be thereupon reserved for forest purposes, from sale or lease, in so far as the same are not now under lease; and if the same are under lease, the land therein described shall, upon the expiration of existing leases, become subject to the reservation, from any future sale or lease. If the lands so reserved are now under lease, the Government to use its influence with the several lessees and with private land owners owning lands within the reservations to secure their assent to the proposition to make a forest reservation of the lands so described.

(3) Upon such approval being given, you to notify the persons who have been designated to secure descriptions of forest reservations, they to thereupon take charge of securing voluntary subscriptions to fence in the reservations so that live stock cannot trespass thereon. So far as the districts of Kohala, Hamakua and North Hilo are concerned, the committee hereby suggest to you the name of E. E. Olding as your agent to designate forest reservation lines in the district of Kohala; D. Forbes for

the district of Hamakua, and George Ross for the district of North Hilo.

The gentlemen named will undertake to furnish proper maps and descriptions of proposed forest reservations in those respective districts, the outlines of same to be determined after consultation with the residents of the several districts.

They also hereby assure you that if reservations are made by you on the lines above suggested, they will undertake to procure, by private subscription, the necessary funds for fencing in such reservations.

The committee will take pleasure in recommending other names to you for other districts, to assume the same duties, as soon as they are in position so to do.

In further conformity with the verbal understanding arrived at between the committee and yourself, the committee suggest that you make a recommendation to the next Legislature that the Governor be empowered to set apart forest reservations consisting of both public and private lands; and also to pass a statute, authorizing the condemnation and purchase of private property which may come within such forest reservations.

The committee are prepared to act along the lines above indicated as soon as they receive a favorable response from you.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. THURSTON,

For the Committee.

GOVERNOR DOLE TO THE PLANTERS' COMMITTEE.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Dec. 4th, 1902.

Messrs. L. A. Thurston, George Ross, D. Forbes and E. E. Olding, forming a Special Committee of the Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, T. H.

Sirs:—Your letter of November 25th, addressed to me by Mr. Thurston, embodying suggestions for a plan of action for "establishing forest reservations and protecting them from the ravages of cattle and other destroying influences," has been received.

I heartily approve of the proposed plan and will do all that I may be able within my powers, to promote the same. I sincerely appreciate the public spirit shown by the members of the committee as to their willingness to take hold of the enterprise and give their personal services towards its management.

With such a disposition on the part of men with the influence and resources of managers of plantations in the different districts of the Islands, much can be done in the important work of protecting and restoring our forests.

I have selected Mr. George Ross as my agent to suggest forest reservation limits in the district of North Hilo, Mr. D. Forbes to perform the same service in the district of Hamakua, and Mr. E. E. Olding for the district of North Kohala, all of the Island of Hawaii.

I would suggest to your committee that it use its influence toward a conservative plan of selection of forest reservation limits, as lines seriously prejudicial to private interests would probably raise opposition from such interests and thus delay the progress of the enterprise.

I would also suggest that your committee include tree planting where necessary in the plan of operations, for these reasons: although there are many localities where the restoration of forests will take place by natural causes alone when there is protection from cattle, yet there are lands which have been denuded of trees for a considerable time and have become covered with a heavy growth of grass, which is so much of an obstacle to the germination of seeds and to their making a fair start if germinated, that artificial assistance is essential to the reforesting of the same.

I enclose a copy of my letter on the subject to Mr. George Ross. Similar letters were sent to Mr. Forbes and Mr. Olding.

Very respectfully,

SANFORD B. DOLE.

GOVERNOR DOLE TO GEO. ROSS.

Honolulu, T. H., November 28, 1902.

Mr. George Ross, Hakalau Plantation, N. Hilo, Hawaii.

Sir:—I have received a letter from Mr. Thurston, a copy of which I enclose, which sets forth the plan adopted by the special committee of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association for establishing forest reservations and protecting them from cattle and other injurious influences.

I approve of the plan outlined in the letter above referred to, and desire to do all that I may properly do to make it successful; and I appreciate the public spirit shown by the attitude of the members of the committee. With such a disposition on the part of men with the influence and resources of managers of plantations in the different districts of the Islands, much can be done in the important work of restoring and protecting our forests.

In view of the plan of operations reported by the special committee of the Sugar Planters' Association, I respectfully request you, acting as my agent, to suggest forest reservation limits in the district of North Hilo, Island of Hawaii, and to report the same to me as soon as may be, with such maps and descriptions as you may be able to furnish.

In adopting the lines of such proposed reservations, I would remind you that a conservative plan of selection will tend to the final success of the enterprise to a greater degree than one which seriously prejudices individual interests.

Very sincerely,

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.

I enclose (this enclosure is copy of letter from L. A. Thurston of Nov. 25th, 1902).

Hawaii's Postal Development.

The Postmaster General's annual report has this to say about Hawaii:

"Temporary contracts for mail transportation in Hawaii made after the service in the Hawaiian Islands was assumed by the United States expired June 30 last, and the first general letting for a four-year term occurred last year. Under the new contracts effective July 1, 1902, there were in Hawaii 94 routes, aggregating 14,795 miles in length, with an annual travel of 764,273 miles, the cost of which was \$27,456.33 per annum."

HAWAII'S SENATE ENDS ITS SESSION

It Ratifies the Nominations of Good Men for the Three Departmental Vacancies.

At precisely 11 o'clock Saturday morning the senate, after twelve days in special session, adjourned sine die. The last hour of the session was spent in a rush of business. The appointments by Governor Dole of J. H. Fisher as auditor, A. N. Kepoikai as treasurer, and Henry E. Cooper as superintendent of public works were confirmed by a unanimous vote, except in the case of Cooper, two Home Rule senators voting against him.

Immediately upon assembling Secretary Savidge read a communication from the Governor asking the use of the legislative hall on Monday in case the senate had not adjourned for the Euleis meeting, and inviting the attendance of the senators. Upon motion of Senator Dickey the secretary was instructed to reply that the senate would be out of the way before that time.

BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT.

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

December 6, 1902.

Hon. Clarence L. Crabbe, President of the Senate:

Sir: Your committee on the Health Department beg leave to report that they have made as complete an examination of the workings of the same as time would permit. The accounts are well kept and the system seems to be a good one. Your committee object seriously to the custom which prevails in this department as well as others of carrying in the cash bills for incidentals which have been paid by officials. The cash balance should be entirely in coin and cash drafts.

Your committee had a meeting with the full board of health and asked them questions on certain points which were satisfactorily answered. The leper settlement seems to be working smoothly and satisfactorily under the new management; the number of lepers is gradually diminishing and no complaints are registered against the present superintendent. The number of male children of lepers now in the settlement is 51 and your committee is of the opinion that these should be removed to a home as soon as possible. The last legislature appropriated \$20,000 for the maintenance of the children of lepers, but this is not available for building a home for the boys. The committee suggested to the board the advisability of their asking for a liberal appropriation for a boys' home in their estimate of expenditures for the coming period.

We were informed that in all the years since the establishment of the Kapalani home for the daughters of lepers, only two girls have developed leprosy. They are always removed from the settlement as soon as possible after birth, never longer than six months after birth. The present board removes them immediately after birth.

A complaint was lodged with a member of the committee that leper suspects had been taken from their homes directly to the receiving station without being first examined. The board denied this and said that all such cases were examined by three different physicians before being sent to the receiving station except in cases where they were sent down from the other islands, and then they had been examined by the government physician. Your committee thinks that in all cases the first examination of such patients should be at their homes.

Complaints have been made in regard to the working of the plumbing department but your committee has had no time to examine into them. They would recommend the appointment of a commission of three members of the senate to make a more thorough investigation of the department and report at the regular session.

Your committee recommends the confirmation of all the appointments of the Governor in this department.

Respectfully submitted,

H. P. BALDWIN,

C. H. DICKEY,

PALMER F. WOODS.

THE HOME RULERS EXPLODED BOMBHELL.

Senator Kalaupokalani introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, It is common report that H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, has obtained a large sum of money from Chinese leaving this country for China for certificates of identification for which should be a government realization, now, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter and report to the senate within one day, and embody in its report information on the following subjects: 1. Number of certificates issued. 2. Amount charged therefor. 3. Method of issuing the same. 4. By whom the same are prepared and whether the persons preparing the same are in receipt of pay from the government. 5. What disposition has been made of said moneys so collected by said secretary, if any?

Sensor Brown rose to a point of order, explaining that the secretary of the territory was a federal official, with whom the senate had nothing to do, no more than to call upon the United States marshal or President for explanations. Mr. Cooper, he said, had expressed his willingness to explain anything that might be desired, but he did not believe the senate should require this.

The matter was finally disposed of by a ruling from the chair that the matter was not one to be properly considered by the senate, though he ex-

plained that the secretary was anxious for any investigation which the senators might desire to make.

THE APPOINTMENTS.

The following messages from the Governor relating to the appointments were presented:

A Message to the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

On the 24th day of September, 1902, Mr. W. H. Wright, treasurer of the Territory of Hawaii, having confessed to defalcations in his office, absconded from the Territory. I therefore appointed Mr. Henry E. Cooper as treasurer, who has conducted the office until the 2nd day of December on which date he tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

I therefore submit for your action the name of Mr. A. Noah Kepoikai for the said position.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, December 6th, 1902.

A Message to the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii:

I herewith submit for your action the following nominations for existing vacancies:

Mr. Henry E. Cooper for Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. J. H. Fisher for Auditor.

Very respectfully

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE, Governor.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, December 6th, 1902.

A vote was taken upon the three nominations separately, resulting in a unanimous vote for Fisher and Kepoikai, and of 13 to 2 for Cooper. Kaue and Kaohi voted against the confirmation, Kalaupokalani, who introduced the resolution calling for an investigation of Cooper, voting in favor of his appointment.

Paul Isenberg, chairman of the committee on accounts, reported allowances of salaries as follows: William Savidge, clerk, \$150; John E. Bush, interpreter, \$120; Isaac L. Cockett, sergeant-at-arms, \$80; John Kalino, chaplain, \$60; S. Paawela, janitor, \$24, and David Kama, messenger, \$24. Report upon other expenses incurred during the session was deferred until the regular session.

Upon motion of Senator Achi the secretary was allowed seven days' salary after the adjournment of the senate in which to complete his journal.

President Crabbe appointed the following committees to complete the work of investigation started upon, and to report at the regular session in February:

Board of Health—Senators Dickey, Qeell Brown and Kalaupokalani.

Department of Public Works—Senators Isenberg, Cecil Brown and Kaue.

Public Works Office—Senators McCandless, Dickey and Kaohi.

After a notification to the Governor that the senate was ready to adjourn and reply that he had no more business to offer for consideration, a final adjournment was taken.

It will not do to fool with a bad cold. No one can tell what the end will be. Pneumonia, catarrh, chronic bronchitis and consumption invariably result from a neglected cold. As a medicine for the cure of colds, coughs and influenza, nothing can compare with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

I CURE MEN!

With Lame Backs, With Weak Nerves,
With Rheumatism, With Lost Vitality



With all those signs which tell a man he is breaking down, losing his grip. I have the remedy which gives back that snap, fire and vim of youth. My cures sell my belt. They prove what I say about it.

Walanse, Oahu, H. T. Jan. 27, 1902.
Dr. M. E. McLaughlin.
Dear Sir:—I am writing to let you know that I have greatly benefited by the use of your belt. I can honestly say that it is worth its weight in gold. I have recommended it to several parties here, and also to some in Honolulu. Yours very truly,
ALEX. SHEPARD.

A man is like a steam engine. It takes steam to make him go. My belt pumps that steam into him. That's how it makes so many old men feel young. Mr. A. Crawford, Pogeama, Ore., says: "I am 70 years old, but your belt has made me feel like 35." Try it, you weak men; you will find youth and vigor in it after everything else fails. Call and test it, free, or I will send you my illustrated book, free, if you will enclose this ad.

DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN, 906 Market Street, San Francisco.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents

Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Price	Now
\$160.	\$125.
" " 175.	" " 135.
" " 200.	" " 160.
" " 250.	" " 200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co., Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

Castle & Cooke.

—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. . .

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

The Steamer Nevada.

The oil-burner Nevada, Weedon, arrived from San Francisco Saturday morning, bringing a general cargo and cold storage goods of 3,500 tons. Of this cargo 2,500 tons is being discharged at Honolulu and the remainder will be discharged at Kahului. The steamer will leave some time tonight for Kahului to discharge her cargo and take in a part of a load of sugar.

Order Your

Lemon Soda,
Root Beer,
Ginger Ale,
Cream Soda,
Orange Cider,
Pineapple Cider,
Kamel,
Strawberry,
Sarsaparilla
and Iron

from an old house with an established reputation. Free delivery to all parts of the city and Waikiki

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.
Telephone Main 71.
Works 601 Fort street.

Schooner W. H. Marston Spoken.

The schooner W. H. Marston, bound from San Francisco to this port, was spoken on Wednesday by the oil-burner Nevada. The schooner was then out ten days from the Coast. After leaving the Marston the Nevada encountered calms, and it is probable that the schooner also struck these and may be delayed in arriving here.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

Special Closing Out Sale of Surplus Stock to Make Room for New Holiday Goods Which Must be Opened at Once. DON'T MISS THE BARGAINS.

15c. Steel Chopping Knives, now... 5c.
Bread knives with carved handles, always sold at 50c., each... 25c.
White enamelled cream jugs... 20c.
Best quality ice picks, choice... 20c.
Scotch granite drinking cups... 10c.
White enamelled dust pans, 2 sizes, very strong, will last for years, choice... 20c.
Gray enamelled pierced dippers and skimmers, your choice, each... 10c.
Plated knives and forks, 1/4 dozen each in lined box, choice, box... 75c.
Table spoons, silver steel, 3 different patterns, always 75c. dozen, now... 50c.
Tea spoons, silver steel, per doz... 25c.
Tin tea and coffee pots, 1 quart... 10c.
2 quarts... 10c.
4 quarts... 20c.
6 quarts... 25c.

SOME OF
THE LOTS
ARE SMALL,
BUT WILL BE
REPLACED
BY OTHERS
AS SOON AS
SOLD.

White enamelled tea pots, should be 75c. Special sale price... 35c.
White enamelled coffee pots, very durable, always clean, your choice, 40c. Tubed cake pans, gray enamelled, always 25 and 30c. each, choice, any size... 10c.
Carving knives and forks, best steel, star handles, cheap at \$2.00 per set, now per set... \$1.50
Carving knives and forks, extra good and strong, should be \$1.25, a bargain, per set... 75c.
Sixty-cent Christy meat knives only 25c.
White enamelled spoons from 40c. to 25c.
Gray enamelled candlesticks, only 10c.
Gray enamelled coffee crushers, 1-lb. 15c.
Tin sauce pans with covers, 1 qt., 10c. 2 qts., 10c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c. 6 qts., 25c.
Tin covered buckets, 1/4 qt., 5c.; 1 qt., 10c.; 2 qts., 10c.; 3 qts., 15c.; 4 qts., 20c.; 6 qts., 25c.

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Household Department, Bethel Street.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £3,978,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.
Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.
The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The E. F. Dillingham
Co., Ltd., Stangerwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. DILLINGHAM,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333

**Clarke's
Blood
Mixture**

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-
IFIER AND RESTORER.
It WARMS THE BLOOD TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD from all impurities from
whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and
Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing as-
surant cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the
Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood
and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste
and warranted free from anything injuri-
ous to the most delicate constitution of
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles
of 4d each, and in cases containing six
times the quantity, sufficient to effect a
permanent cure in the great majority
of cases. It is sold by ALL CHEM-
ISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ERS throughout the world. Proprietors
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
Y DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's
Blood Mixture should see that they
get the genuine article. Worthless
imitations and substitutes are sometimes
offered by unprincipled vendors. The
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties
Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are
engraved on the Government stamp, and
"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"
blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH
NONE ARE GENUINE

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
MONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS

AGENTS FOR
The Hawaiian Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimoa Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Press
Weston's Scientific Mutual Life Insur-
ance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

**RUBBER
STAMPS**

HOW AUSTIN MET CHARGES

(Continued from Friday's Issue)
Mr. G. W. R. King stated that he was
the bookkeeper of the Audit Depart-
ment and had been since July, 1898.

Q. Mr. King, do you know about any
of those charges that the Governor has
made against Mr. Austin, for instance:
of Mr. Austin's trying to borrow public
funds from Mr. Chillingworth?

A. Except by hearsay; I heard all
that on the second of September, first,
the day it happened, I think.

Q. You say you are the bookkeeper
of that department?

A. I am bookkeeper of the Auditing
Department.

Q. Do you do any auditing at all?

A. I never have, until very lately.

Q. What did Mr. Austin do?

A. He was supposed to have charge
of all auditing.

Q. What relation do you consider the
Treasurer of the Department has to the
Audit Department?

A. I consider the Treasurer of the
Department is the cashier of the Audit
Department.

Q. Now, Mr. King, if the Treasury
Department was audited by you every
month of course you would get the cash
balance?

A. The cash balance I got every five
days.

Q. Now, every month or every few
months, don't you think that cash
should have been counted by the Auditor?

A. I think that is the first duty of
auditing, to call for a cash balance and
verify it. That is my method in going
into the place.

Q. Supposing I was the Treasurer,
you the Auditor. You come to me and
there is a cash balance of say \$670,000
on hand, and you want to count that
money, and I say to you: "Get out of
here," what would you do or could you
do as Auditor?

A. I would get a warrant out for
your arrest.

Q. Then you think it was the Auditor's
duty to count that cash?

A. Most decidedly.

Q. What is the custom in banks, how
often do they count their cash and
audit their books in the banks?

A. I think it is practically done every
day.

Q. That is not done here?

A. I do not think so, the last time I
know of the cash being counted was in
1898. I was then working as expert for
the Finance Committee of the Senate
and the cash was counted at that time.
Since then I do not know that the cash
was counted.

Q. Mr. King, you state that you are
constantly in the office?

A. I am supposed to be there contin-
uously.

Q. Are you there continually?

A. Yes.

Q. That is, in business hours?

A. I am there from eight to twelve
and from a quarter to one until four
and later if my work requires.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Meyers is
there continually?

A. Except his lunch hour and except
when he has to be out in the building
here.

Q. Has Mr. Austin been there regu-
larly?

A. No, he wasn't.

Q. Perhaps he has been auditing
somewhere?

A. At times, yes. Mr. Austin has
been auditing outside.

Q. Where has he been the other
times? A. I could not say. Mr. Aus-
tin has been absent a great deal from
the office.

Q. More so than Mr. Laws?

A. Laws was right there all the time.
The Audit Act requires the Deputy
Auditor or Auditor to be in the office
all the time. Near the end of February
I went away to the Coast on leave of
absence. I came back on the 26th of
April.

Q. From the time you came back
until the 25th of September?

A. I am very sorry to say Mr. Aus-
tin was very little of his time in the
office.

Q. The Chairman Q. But you didn't
know where he was?

A. Not personally, except by hear-
say.

Mr. McCandless Q. He was not
auditing the books, you know?

A. I do not think it was possible he
was auditing all the time because he
would mention to me what he was
doing if he was out auditing. I do not
think that he can be claimed at this
time that he was out auditing books.

Q. You state that every four or five
days a week you get statements from
the Treasurer's office?

A. Six times a month.

Q. You verify the books but that
doesn't give you the actual facts does it?

A. In the case of Mr. King (Mr. King
then described the nature of checking
the Treasurer's receipts and expendi-
tures).

Q. You have the receipts and you
have the expenditures of the office?

A. Yes sir.

Q. What leaves a cash balance?

A. Yes sir.

Q. How do you know that is correct
if you haven't counted the cash?

A. I don't know. I don't know in my
private account that cash. As he is
keeper of the cash, and the bookkeeper of
the Treasury Department.

Q. I would like to ask you this ques-
tion: "The Auditor General shall have
power with the approval of the Minis-
ter of Finance to establish throughout
all the departments and bureaus of the
Government a clear, methodical and
uniform system of public accounting
and to enforce the said system, and
further it shall be the duty of the Au-
ditor General to make from time to time
systematic and thorough inspection of
the accounts of all the public account-
ants and make report of such inspec-
tion for the purpose of establishing a
clear and uniform system of public
accounting and to enforce the same."
What do you consider?

(Continued on Page 2)

PROBLEMS OF CHINESE LABOR IN PHILIPPINES

**Islands Make Same Demand as Hawaii and for
Same Reason—Agricultural Prosperity
Dependent on Coolie Field Hands.**

The following extracts are from an
important article, indirectly bearing
upon the labor problem in Hawaii,
contributed to the New York Indepen-
dent by Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks, A. M.,
Ph. D., of Cornell University.

The conditions in the Philippines seem
likewise to demand outside assistance
such as the Chinese can give better
than any other people. The population
of the Philippines as a whole is about
7,000,000, according to the estimate of
the census office on June 1st, 1900. In
the 390 municipalities the population is
about 2,700,000. Of this number by far
the largest number fall below the stan-
dard which our government has thought
it necessary to set to qualify them as
electors. Where, according to the laws
of the United States, we might expect
something more than half a million
voters, under the standards that it has
been found necessary to set for the
islands there are less than 50,000. Where
in the United States some 20 per cent
of the population vote, in the Philip-
pines 2 per cent have that privilege.
The standard of qualifications under
the circumstances has been placed
higher, no one being allowed to vote
unless he can read or write, is possessed
of \$25 in property, pays a tax of
\$15 a year, or has been an office holder
in the community. But while it has
been found necessary to set the stand-
ard higher, owing to disturbed condi-
tions, the average of intelligence and
culture is vastly lower than at home.
The standard of living of the poorer
people in the cities and of most people
in the country districts is very much
lower than in the United States, and
in many particulars, although not in
all respects, is lower than that of the
Chinese. While the manners of the
people, their habits of cleanliness and
of decency, are better than those of the
Chinese, their food and probably their
morals are no better, and in diligence,
thrift, business capacity and business
morality they are distinctly inferior.

The admission of the Chinese to the
islands cannot be opposed, therefore, on
the same ground that was taken in
the United States—that they could un-
derbid the native on account of their
lower standard of living. It is true
that in many particulars they would
underbid the Filipino, but this is be-
cause they would be more diligent and
faithful. They are not willing to work
for less by the day, but they will ac-
complish more for the same wages in
a week or month.

According to the best estimates there
are at present in the islands some 55-
000 Chinese, of which probably nearly
50,000 are in Manila alone. These Chi-
nese, like those in Java, are mostly
merchants or peddlers or skilled work-
men—tailors, shoemakers, cabinet mak-
ers, carpenters and metal workers. A
few of them are engaged in performing
the common heavy labor, but this is
exceptional. The work on the planta-
tions is performed by native Filipinos.
The work of transporting goods in the
cities and elsewhere the Filipinos also
do, and it is upon the Filipinos that the
Americans and others must depend,
speaking generally, for domestic ser-
vice, driving, and for all the ordinary
work performed by the day or week.
But here again the best cooks and
waiters are ordinarily Chinese, because
they are more efficient and trustworthy.

The great demand for labor which has
arisen since the American occupation
has doubled or in many cases trebled
wages. Where an ordinary house ser-
vant, under the Spanish regime, re-
ceived \$5 or \$6 a month and boarded
himself, one now receives from \$15 to
\$25 or \$30 a month. In some cases even
these wages are now paid in gold. No
one who has not experienced serious
embarrassment from lack of service
can realize the difficulties under which
employers are working in the Philip-
pines today. It is not uncommon for
people at noon on a hot tropical day
to be compelled to walk for half a mile
or a mile to their lodgings because of
the impossibility of securing cabs or
carriages or transportation of any kind.
The supply of vehicles is so limited that
all of them are practically engaged
either by the day or for hours ahead.
Moreover, Filipino drivers in many
cases, if the day's work has been fairly
busy, are so indolent and careless of
gain that they prefer to go to their
homes in the evening and will refuse,
contrary to the city ordinances, to take
passengers. Whenever urgent demand
may be, a few more months ago a
company was organized to bring 1,000
jinrikshas into the city to be drawn by
either Filipino or preferably by Chi-
nese. The Filipino laborers, especially
the drivers of the carromats and car-
riages made such an outcry and threat-
ened so vigorously to run the jinrikshas
down, that it was practically impos-
sible for the company to put them in the
streets. Another difficulty of a differ-
ent nature came from the fact that the
Filipinos had so little mechanical skill
that it was extremely difficult to get
the jinrikshas set up after they had
been received in Manila in parts and
had to be brought over from Hong-
Kong for that purpose.

Except where the military has been in
the position to compel labor on the
roads it has been extremely difficult to
have good roads built, even though the
Government has been willing to pre-
double the wages ordinarily given to
the country. On a road which the Gov-
ernment wanted to build to the health
resort at Baguio, in Pangasinan, vari-
ous attempts were made to secure
faithful and able men to do the
work. After a strike of three days
and a failure to find a sufficient
number of men, it was finally decided
to employ Chinese laborers.

It is not purposed by those who have
the interests of the Filipinos most at
heart that the Chinese should be ad-
mitted to the islands without restrictions.
Were that to be done, there is reason
to believe that they would spread rap-
idly through the country, and as ped-
dlers and merchants, through their
greater thrift and business acuteness,
would draw the careless, improvident
Filipino into their debt to so great an
extent as to seriously hamper the pos-
sibilities for his development. On the
other hand they should be encouraged
to come to perform the work which the
Filipinos themselves are unable or un-
willing to do.

Probably the best means to secure
these ends would be as follows:

1. Let a careful registration be made
of every Chinaman in the islands, and
subject every new Chinaman introduced
to a penalty if he is found away from
his registered city or district of resi-
dence.

2. Permit employers to bring in
Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled,
under contract for a short period, from
three to five years.

3. Compel these employers to give
bonds for securing the proper care of
the Chinese laborers, for their employ-
ment at the work specified in the con-
tract, and for the return of each im-
ported laborer to China at the expira-
tion of the period of the contract, unless
in the meantime special permission of
the government is secured to renew the
contract.

4. Appoint immigration officers to see
that the law is rigidly enforced, both as
regards the proper care and treatment
of the Chinese coolie and the protection
of the Filipinos against evasion of the
contract by the coolie, who in many
instances would probably be glad to
run away and go elsewhere in the is-
lands to become a regular inhabitant.

5. In order to prevent the Filipinos
from becoming a mere half-way station
care should be taken to prevent the
Chinese from coming to the United
States from the Philippines.

A measure of this kind would seem
to protect in every way the ultimate
as well as the present interests of
planters. Moreover, by affording an
opportunity for the profitable invest-
ment of capital with the consequent
development of the country through
railroads, good highways and better
transportation facilities of all kinds,
as well as for the opening and improve-
ment of tobacco rice and hemp planta-
tions and the proper use of the rich tim-
ber and mineral resources of the is-
lands, the Filipino land owners, and
workmen as well, would be directly
benefited. There would be a greater
demand for the native products of the
soil and of the sea, while the Filipinos
who did not wish to engage in the heavy
coolie labor would find much better
opportunities than now for their services
as coachmen, drivers, clerks, bookkeep-
ers or workmen of various kinds in
positions which suit their taste.

The extensive additions to the
grounds of St. Clement's church, Ma-
nila, are being beautified

CHINESE DESIRED

**The Builders Exchange
Declares for
Labor.**

While the labor council was discuss-
ing its attitude on the question of the
admission of Chinese for field labor
alone, the Directors of the Builders'
and Traders' Exchange and its commit-
tee met, discussed and adopted the re-
port on labor, which will be the basis
of the response to the Merchants' As-
sociation.

The members of the Labor Council
received a committee from the Builders
Exchange and spent several hours in
questioning them and listening to their
argument, finally adjourning without
taking definite action according to the
statement of one member who was
present and taking part in the discus-
sion.

The report of the Builders Exchange
committee in brief finds:

First, the Committee finds it impos-
sible to ascertain to what extent the
Oriental laborers brought here have
displaced the white men or Hawaiians
from positions or entered into competi-
tion with them. The committee be-
lieves the present shortage of labor on
the plantations could be relieved if the
Orientals were not engaged in mechan-
ical pursuits and performing labor
which whites and Hawaiians can and
will do, providing the pay is such as to
enable them to live on a higher plane
than the Asiatics, and the committee
believes that a sure re-adjustment of
labor conditions would follow if proper
consideration was shown whites and
Hawaiians.

The committee believes the
Portuguese have proved themselves
the very best class of labor ever em-
ployed in the sugar industry here, and
if more Portuguese could be secured
the committee believes the whole labor
difficulty would be settled forever.

However, the committee understands
that the Planters' Association has
found it impracticable to use this class
of laborers.

In conclusion the committee states
that the largest item of consideration is
labor, and that "situated as we are so
far from the source of supply of all
articles necessary or requisite in the
manufacture of sugar, we are handi-
capped, as against those countries that
are nearer the source of supply, and
where the matter of transportation is
not such a serious one, either in ex-
pense or distance as it is in this Terri-
tory in the marketing of our produc-
tion. We believe that these matters
should be all carefully considered, and
we have no doubt but that this ques-
tion, now that it has come up for dis-
cussion, will be settled satisfactorily to
all concerned, and if we are to advance
this Territory along traditional Ameri-
can lines, the interests of the working-
man, laborer and mechanic, as well as
the vested interests in the sugar indus-
try, should be amicably adjusted, by
reasonable concessions from both sides
that this object will be gained, and our
industrial as well as our political con-
dition improve thereby.

"We believe that a sentiment can be
aroused in this community by such
organizations as the Merchants' As-
sociation, the Chamber of Commerce and
the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Associa-
tion, in favor of the white and Hawai-
ian artisan, mechanic or laborer, on all
classes of work, where this labor should
be employed in preference to Oriental
labor. Private selfishness cannot be
controlled, but we believe that with
these organizations openly in favor of
such action by the community at large,
that its result will be felt on those who
would otherwise remain selfish and in-
different. And your committee, there-
fore, believe that in endorsing the me-
morial of the Merchants' Association,
that we concede the absolute necessity
of the introduction of such labor in our
cane fields, and the urgent need of
some immediate action by Congress to
relieve the present serious condition."

The human body, Lord Kelvin pointed
out in a British Association paper, is a
natural, thermostat, an apparatus
automatically maintaining its constant
temperature of about 98.4 degrees F.
In the midst of surrounding variations
of scores of degrees. At ordinary tem-
peratures, the action depends upon heat
drawn from the combination of food
with oxygen, the place of the combina-
tion being chiefly in minute tubes
through which blood circulates in all
parts of the body, and not mainly in
the place where food is introduced nor
in the lungs. At high temperatures in
a moisture-laden atmosphere, the heat
of combustion must somehow be car-
ried away by the breath. This must be
effected by the evaporation of water,
and the controlling mechanism may be
in the central parts about the heart,
or it may be directly effective in the
blood vessels where food and oxygen
combine. Experiments are needed to
show whether the body thermostat acts
perfectly at high temperatures. Heat-
ing persons may be safely kept in
baths at 106 degrees for a considerable
time in a steam-laden atmosphere, and
it could thus be determined whether
blood heat rises much or any above
98.4 degrees.

To prevent croup, begin in time. The
first symptom is hoarseness, this is
soon followed by a peculiar rough
cough, which is easily recognized and
will never be forgotten by one who has
heard it. The time to act is when the
child first becomes hoarse. If Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy is freely given,
all tendency to croup will soon disap-
pear. Even after the croupy cough has
developed it will prevent the attack.
There is no danger in giving this reme-
dy as it contains nothing injurious. It
always cures and cures quickly. All
dealers and druggists sell it. Benson,
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will stop
falling of the hair
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the scalp clean and healthy, entirely
free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick
and long. This is because it is a hair-
food, giving to the hair just what it
needs to make it grow as nature in-
tended.

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such a preparation; while you will cer-
tainly feel a sense of security in using
something that others have used for
half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-
tions which will only disappoint you.
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ficiently to hold court.

HAWAII AT
ST. LOUISWeedon and Island
Assignment
Matter.

Editor Advertiser:—Thinking it might interest your readers to hear of the progress of work at the St. Louis Exposition, I send you a few items bearing upon the same.

The Exposition Company obtained the concession of 800 acres of the famous Forest Park, which lies some five miles westward of the city out Olive street. They subsequently acquired the adjoining lands until the entire area embraces about 1200 acres of rolling, undulating lands, admirably adapted for the purpose intended. That your readers may better appreciate the extensiveness of the grounds and the great undertaking to be carried out in the Universal Exposition of 1904, we submit herewith a ground plan of the grounds and various buildings with their approximate assignment. Upon visit to St. Louis, through letters furnished and the courtesy of J. E. Smith, Esq., one of the Exposition directors, we were put in direct touch with the heads of various departments and received every courtesy and attention. St. Louis is fully in earnest that this World's Fair shall eclipse all other fairs and expositions known and the whole executive management are determined there shall be no delay or hindrance when the time comes for the formal opening day.

The World's Fair at Chicago was at a cost of \$16,000,000 and embraced 525 acres in area, while to be exact, St. Louis will embrace 1180 acres, being more than twice the area at Chicago, and many of its buildings will be more extensive than anything of the kind heretofore attempted and will require an outlay of \$30,000,000.

St. Louis is a wonderful city of immense wealth, and every avenue of business pulsates with the throbbing of prosperity and energy. It is almost at the population center of the United States, and with its tremendous railroad system, comprising forty-three lines running 375 trains daily, aside from its river and waterway facilities, it is admirably situated for carrying out the great enterprise it has undertaken. The city voted \$5,000,000 to the Exposition and its citizens very promptly raised another \$5,000,000. This, with additional subscriptions and Government appropriations will place the Exposition upon a splendid financial basis.

The executive of this vast conception lies in ninety-two directors, the chief executive officer being the president of the board of directors. There are four grand executive divisions: exhibits, exploration, works and concessions and admissions. There will be twenty-four standing committees and the exhibits will be classified into fifteen departments of 144 groups and 607 classes. I understand there is to be no charge for space or power for exhibits except where machinery is used for the manufacture of articles and goods for sale.

I was surprised at the wonderful progress that has already been made on the buildings. There are to be two main groups of buildings, of four each, in addition to the Government, the Fine Arts, the Agricultural, Horticultural and the Administration buildings. The Administrative buildings will occupy the Washington University grounds and are to be constructed of solid masonry and remain as permanent buildings for the University, of which the general office, service, and division of works buildings are already completed and occupied by the various departments for which they are intended; and the building for the Congress of the Nations is being pushed forward with great rapidity, to be well along before winter has fully set in. The Fine Arts building, lying at the circle of the terrace of the States, is to be constructed for permanency and to revert to the Forest Park as a city acquisition. The Missouri State building (No. 1) is also to remain permanently, and there is talk that Colorado (No. 15) may be constructed with that end in view. The General Press building is complete and accepted by the craft. The Machinery building will occupy seventeen acres and the various industries fourteen acres. The Textiles building is completed, and the Manufactures and Varied Industries will soon be so, while that for Electricity has its frame work looming up. Everything indicates the push and energy and determination of the management to be ahead of time, while a vast army of men and teams are employed in carrying out the landscape and grading features of the grounds.

Some time ago assignment of locations had been made for the various nations, states and territories intending to exhibit. A reference to the plat shows Hawaii's assignment to be in the extreme southwest corner (No. 56), with Guam, Porto Rico and Tutuila adjacent to the Mexican barracks and stables. I understand that Mr. W. C. Weedon called the attention of Hon. Isaac S. Taylor, director of works, and Secretary Chas. M. Reeves, Esq., to the fact that Hawaii was not acquired by conquest, and was under full territorial government, and an assignment with the states and territories would be more proper, and the same was readily granted and a re-assignment will be made, and everything possible done to assist Hawaii in her exhibits.

This will be Hawaii's opportunity and should be embraced by her and everything should be done by her enterprising citizens to show to the world her position and advantage; and capitalists, producers and educators should combine and cooperate with the Government, and the coming Legislature should be liberal in its appropriations in this the greatest of Exposition enterprises ever undertaken. More anon. Adie e pau.

"COSMO."

COMMERCIAL
NEWS

With a stiff market for sugar shares, the result directly of the material advance in the price of sugar, with better orders in the trade and freer buying by the people, as recorded by the retailers, there seems an excellent outlook for the winter trade. On every hand the reports are the same in substance, that there appears a better feeling, and with the deposits in the banks showing a little higher aggregate for the week, and the prospect of investments from the Coast evidenced in the best rates for local shares on the San Francisco market, there is reason for the faith shown in local securities.

The sugar shares market is firm and strong, the only offerings out of the ordinary being in McBryde, which in volume of business clearly is at the head of the list in the week's transactions. The sales amounted to 333 shares, of which twenty sold at \$4.87½, after which the price sagged back to \$4.75, and at that price the rest of the stock was marketed. There was no heavy selling, the large block being of 200 shares and the other offerings being in little lots, which indicated the realization customary during the first week of the month.

Hawaiian Sugar has felt a slight impetus during the week just closed, and the only sale recorded was of 156 shares at \$24, which means an advance of a half point. Honokaa has made a greater advance, the last price being \$15 on a sale of sixty shares, which means a clear \$1 since the last previous sale. This plantation has been receiving the most favorable notices in the reports and the Coast figures are even better than the local ones on this stock.

Olaia has got back to its steady place in the market, there being ninety shares of the paid up stock sold at \$12, while the assessable was traded in to the extent of twenty-five shares the price being \$7.75. Oolaka was as usual steady the rate being \$9 for a fifty share lot. This completed the sugar shares dealings, but there were several movements of the market which indicate future strength. For instance the first Waiatua offered recently was put on the market yesterday, the price set being \$52.50, an advance of \$2.50 over the recently bid price, though a little below the last previous sale.

There was a small sale of 5 O. R. & L. Co. at \$95, and 20 of Rapid Transit at \$55, other than which there were no miscellaneous stocks offered. The only bond transaction of the week was the selling of \$3,500 Waiatua bonds at par, the one-quarter premium being taken off in the past few weeks.

There has been a great deal of gossip affecting the sugar plantation outlook during the week. The results of the merger plan of Brewer & Co., have been very satisfactory. The time for the offering of stock has been extended indefinitely for the benefit of the mainland stockholders, and their responses have been in the shape of the offering of almost all their holdings of the various estates. Onomea is the stock held principally on the mainland, the mails bringing almost every shareholder of record into the merger. The absence of Col. Allen, the illness of Mr. P. C. Jones and many interests which have prevented George R. Carter from giving the time necessary to the completion of the preliminaries, all have conspired to make it impossible for the details to have attention. The papers are in the hands of the attorneys and those who have kept in touch with events are of opinion that when the deal is completed, there will be a corporation which will be made very tight and which will have the entire confidence of the New York operators.

The expected arrival of Col. Davidson, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hawaiian Tramways Company, has aroused much greater interest in the proposed combination of the two street traffic companies. It has become known that an offer has been made on behalf of the London people for control of the Rapid Transit Company, but the officials of that corporation insist that they will not consider any proposal to sell out their holdings. They say they are perfectly satisfied with the investment and they will not surrender the stock to any purchaser. It is the common gossip that the arrival of Col. Davidson will be followed by such conferences as will result in his seeing that the only way out of the situation is a combination, and the expectation is that it will be effected.

The failure of the receiver's sale of the Kona Plantation Company to attract bidders, not surprising to some of those who have interviewed the men whose names have been connected with the estate recently, does not mean that the plantation will be abandoned just yet. There are some who profess to believe that there will arise a way out of the troubles and that the affiliated interests, the Kona-Kau railroad for instance, may yet advance the money to take the estate off the hands of the court and put it on such a basis that the development of the southern side of the big island will proceed.

Reports brought recently from the South Kona section are to the effect that the cane on the plantation there, the estate projected by W. R. Castle and W. C. Achi, is in fine shape, and there seems reason to believe that very soon a really good plantation will be developed.

The meeting of the stockholders of the First American Savings and Trust Company, called by the officials for today, will without doubt close the conflict of interests in that institution, in a way which will be satisfactory to all concerned.

REAL ESTATE.

Selling and buying of real estate has not been the feature of the past week, but there have been recorded several leases. The new buildings are progressing, the O'Neill block waiting for the iron, the work being allowed to drag somewhat in the meantime, and the Kapioalani estate structure being permitted to wait for material, which will delay construction work until the early spring.

The finishing of the Young Building goes on rapidly and it is now certain that everything will be in shape for the turning over of the entire structure not later than March 1st. Many tenants are going into the building already. The von Hamm-Young Company is now engaged in putting in its stock, the fixtures all being in shape, and there are several other tenants who are making preparations to occupy their rooms about the first of the year.

Lewers & Cooke are moving some of their stock into their new building and Lewis & Company, which firm has taken one of the rooms in the building proposes to move about February 1, making the storeroom one of the most attractive in the city.

There have been several small sales of house lots recorded during the week, and the architects are making plans for a number of small cottages. Nothing ambitious is reported under way however.

REAL ESTATE
TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record December 2, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
J. K. Saunders and wife—E. Lindsey D

List of deeds filed for record December 3rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
J. H. Schnack—Jno. Castro D
M. de A. Ferreira—M. Abreu D
Maceo—W. L. Wilcox D
Mrs. Kahoowali and husband—J. J. Drummond D

List of deeds filed for record December 4th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.
Naluaui and Kahue—S. M. Damon. D

Nov. 21—E. M. Richard and husband to Julia H. Afong, D. por. R. P. 1634, kul. 1103, Fort street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$2,000 and Tr. Mtg. \$3,000.

J. E. Taylor and wife to F. Johnson, D. lot 18, blk. D, Kapioalani Park Addition, Honolulu Oahu. Consideration \$350.

A. Cornwell by Exors et als to K. L. Vida (widow), D. lot 21, blk. 21, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

Kate L. Vida (widow) to W. E. Brown, D. lots 7, 8, 21 and 22, blk. 1, lot 6, blk. 4, Pearl City, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$500.

L. Vasconcellos by Atty. to H. A. Bigelow et al. Trs. Tr. D. real, personal and mixed property.

E. Lihuehua (K) to Mrs. E. M. Nakulua, D. por. R. P. 474, Ka uahua, Molokai, D. por. R. P. 474, Ka uahua, Molokai. Consideration \$25, Mtg. \$1050.

Nov. 22—P. Kanapapa (K) to J. K. Ahupakea, D. Int. in R. P. 1345, kul. 2819, Waiakale, Koolauloa, Oahu. Consideration \$200.

Nov. 24—Helen Kaina to I. E. Ray, Ex. D. pc. land Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$35, etc.

I. E. Ray to Helen Kaina, Ex. D. pc. land Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii.

I. E. Ray and wife to Marion Lopez, D. pc. land Volcano St., Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$700.

M. T. Enos (widow) et als to M. J.

Carvalho, D. R. P. 4250, kul. 5401, Koolau, Kauai. Consideration \$300.

Mahuiki to A. K. Kalaweola, D. Int. in pcs land, Namookoou, Waiimea, Kauai. Consideration \$10, etc.

Mahuiki to S. Makaila, Jr., D. Int. in kul. 5396, Waiimea, Kauai. Consideration \$10, etc.

M. V. da Cambra to A. S. Correa, D. por. of lot 36, Gr. 3951, Kailiwi, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$200.

Nov. 24—G. J. Kauhailua and wife to L. S. August, D. 1 share in Hul land of Hualualoa 1 and 2, N. Kona, Hawaii. Consideration \$80.

Kanihomaule (K) et als to Wm. Kaula-u, D. por. R. P. 420, Kamaole, 3 a. in R. P. 125, kul. 6448, Kamaole, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$140.

Thos. B. Cummings to D. L. Peterson, D. ¼ Int. in Gr. 3993, Manoa, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$50.

Mary A. Lee (widow) to Hannah Fisher (widow) et al. D. one-third Int. in R. P. 789, Aps. 1 and 2 of R. P. 828, Aps. 1 and 2 of R. P. 815, pcs land, Waioloa, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$160.

Nov. 25—Kona-Kau Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ltd., to Protestant Episcopal Church in Hawaiian Islands, D. por. of Gr. 4643, Waiolua, Kau, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

J. W. Kaula and wife to Mrs. M. A. Borba, D. lots 1 and 14 Kaula Tract, Waiuluku, Maui. Consideration \$900.

Nov. 26—F. Hustace to Seattle Brewing & Malting Co., D. right of way for water pipes across pc. land Kewalo, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1, etc.

Dec. 2—Jas. K. Saunders to E. Lindsey, D. ¼ Int. of R. P. 2098, Waiulua Koolau, Maui. Consideration \$87.50.

The Unlucky Boy is always getting his fingers burnt, his hand cut or his shoulder sprained. His parents should keep a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in the house. This is a liniment of superior merit. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ENDLESS NIGHTS

The Experience of a Woman
Who Could Not Sleep.

To lie awake and count the hours, with never a wink of sleep, or at most only a fitful doze, till it is time to get up—most people have gone through the experience once in a while. But to have it keep up night after night—then it is wearing and, in the end, will undermine the strongest constitution and reduce the vitality to a low ebb.

Sleeplessness has always something of disease or undue excitement in it. The excessive use of tea, coffee, tobacco, or any narcotic, may bring it on. In such cases, if the patient stops the use of, or uses more moderately those stimulants, he can overcome the trouble. It may come, too, from dyspepsia, a general run down condition of the system, from disease or insufficient nutrition, feverish excitement, too much blood in the head, etc. In these latter cases a medicine that will feed the nerves and build up and purify the blood, like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is recommended. That this medicine will accomplish a cure in such cases has been proven in thousands of instances. One of them is that of Mrs. Carrie A. Roberts, of No. 6 Melville street, Augusta, Me., who was at one time a sufferer from insomnia and nervousness but was permanently cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. She says:

"I was very nervous and could not sleep. I had headache a great deal and my health was run down in general. For three months I was not able to do any work."

"I tried other remedies but they gave me no benefit. But one day one of my neighbors recommended me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I began using them. I took part of a box and saw that I was receiving benefit and, after taking four boxes, enjoyed better health than I had for a long time. I found that the pills were all that they were recommended to be and now I am sleeping well and feeling well."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold only in boxes at fifty cents a box or six boxes for two dollars and fifty cents, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Be sure you get the genuine—substitutes never cured anybody.

HOW AUSTIN
MET CHARGES

(Continued from Page 6.)

time to time" would mean, in auditing the different departments?

A. It would depend very largely upon the department, in some of them it might do to let it go for, say, six months, in others, three or four times a year.

The Chairman: Q. How about the Land Office?

A. Well, I would take the Land Office once in sixty days.

Mr. McCandless: Q. What do you think of the Public Works office?

A. That should be audited, I think, about once a month.

Q. Do you think that the Auditor has been negligent in his duties as Auditor?

A. I am sorry to say, "yes." You understand, gentlemen, I have had no personal trouble with Mr. Austin at all, we are talking business now.

Mr. Kalaauokalani Q. Do you think you have enough hands in there for the work of the department?

A. Yes, sir, I think we have the best set of clerks in the Government employ; I think we have sufficient for the work. We are doing with one clerk less now than we had when we started.

Mr. McCandless: Q. But you still have enough labor to carry on the duties of the office and attending to the different departments and auditing them as they should be?

A. Plenty, take the men that know the kind of work and we'll do the work, it doesn't depend so much upon the clerks, it depends on the Auditor and the Deputy Auditor. If you have to travel—take what has happened lately. Mr. Austin was suspended on the 25th of September, Mr. Meyers takes charge of the office, he does Mr. Austin's office work and takes charge of my ledger while I go to Kauai and Maui.

Q. And you have been auditing all these different departments and have been short one man?

A. Yes, of course I have had to work night and day after I came back but my ledger is kept up by Mr. Meyers when I am gone.

Q. If you had this extra man you would easily have done it?

A. Oh, yes.

Mr. Isenberger: Q. How long would it take you to audit thoroughly the accounts of Kauai?

A. I made it all in twelve days. I went through everything in sight.

Mr. McCandless: Q. Speaking of the shortage of Mr. Wright on Kauai over what period of time was this shortage made?

A. From February, 1902, to about the 5th of July 1902 he started in in February, I think 1902.

Q. Do the books show a shortage?

A. The books in one way don't show a shortage at all, for the receipt is entered on the books, and he didn't turn over the money to the division assessor.

W. C. Peacock has filed his answer to the complaint of the United States asking for the forfeiture of the vessel "Julia E. Whalen." Peacock declares that at the time he made application for registry he knew that he was not an American citizen, but does not know whether he made oath to that effect or not, and thought this was only a formal proceeding. He answers further that he had no individual interest in the matter, the title of the vessel being in his name only temporarily. He denies also that the vessel is worth \$2500 or any sum in excess of \$2,000.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve Purify and Beautify
the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated, or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp
Humours and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing, and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothe the irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, and healthy scalp, when all else fails.

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and
White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

Cuticura Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Sixty Six is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: It. Towne & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: Lawson Bros., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. FOTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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SIBERIA	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 2
COPTIC	JAN. 10	GAELIC	JAN. 13
AMERICA MARU	JAN. 17	HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 20
KOREA	JAN. 27	CHINA	JAN. 30
GAELIC	FEB. 4	DORIC	FEB. 7
HONGKONG MARU	FEB. 12	NIPPON MARU	FEB. 14
CHINA	FEB. 20	SIBERIA	FEB. 24
DORIC	FEB. 28	COPTIC	MARCH 3
NIPPON MARU	MARCH 10	AMERICA MARU	MARCH 10
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1884.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM: one dose generally sufficient.

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